

Marlene H. Dortch  
Office of the Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20554

**RE: Public Notice and ET Docket No. 10-123**

June 15, 2010

Dear Madame Secretary:

SeaSpace Corporation, a California Corporation and small business consisting of 32 employees, was founded in 1982 out of a Small Business Innovations Research grant from the U.S. Government as a provider of satellite direct reception ground stations. We currently have 470 customers worldwide, but today we are writing you about the users of the 1675-1710 MHz band in the United States, which includes SeaSpace Corporation and approximately 80 of our customers that have at least one land-based ground station in the U.S., and the multiple U.S. military and research shipboard systems involved in littoral operations (attachments A, B, and C). Reallocating the 1675-1710 MHz band to broadband users will not only compromise the viability of our corporation, but will risk harm to public safety and research activities conducted by our customers.

The 1675-1710 MHz band is used by SeaSpace Corporation and our customers to receive meteorological, oceanographic, and land-use data directly from the following satellites: NOAA-series (USA), GOES-series (USA), MetOp (EU), and FY-1D (China). Depending on a customer's geographic location and objective, a single ground station maybe used continuously 24 hours a day (For calculation, see Appendix D).

In the 1675-1710 MHz band range, the following frequencies are used by SeaSpace direct reception ground stations:

1685.7  $\pm$  3 MHz  
1691.0  $\pm$  256 KHz  
1698.0  $\pm$  1.5 MHz  
1702.5  $\pm$  1.5 MHz  
1707.0  $\pm$  1.5 MHz

Although the frequency range that L-Band direct reception uses can be quantified exactly above, a band sharing agreement in the 1675-1710 MHz range not be effective because broadband wireless equipment has poor filtering, and will therefore increase noise harmonics that will spill over into the satellite data range that is needed, rendering the data noisy and useless to us and our users.

SeaSpace Corporation collects revenues from two main sources. The first is from sales of direct reception ground stations which can cost from \$100,000 to \$500,000 and the second is from yearly software support fees, which can range from \$8500 to \$18,500 a year. Both price ranges are dependent on how many satellites the customer desires to receive. Other revenue streams that would be compromised are SeaSpace's data operations, in which SeaSpace Corporation collects data at our headquarters in Poway, California, and sells the processed data to other customers who do not have a direct reception ground station.

Due to the public's daily use of software such as Google Earth, and websites provided by agencies such as NASA and NOAA, there is a perception that all Earth Science satellite data can be received online. This is unfortunately not true, and a dangerous misconception. Data received via the internet has the following drawbacks:

1. It is not "real-time". Real-time data is defined as data that is received as close to simultaneously as is possible to when the satellite images an area. A Direct Broadcast satellite transmits the "picture" it sees immediately after it sees it. Data received from NOAA and NASA via the internet may not be available for hours, sometimes days, after it is received. This makes it useless for operational applications.
2. All data products may not be available. Each satellite takes multiple bands of data. It is then processed into different resolutions and end products using scientific algorithms. Data available via the Internet is usually already processed to certain end-points, which may or may not fit the user's needs, and currently NOAA does not disseminate all possible products. By receiving the raw data directly from the satellites, users can customize products, even create their own products. This kind of decentralized approach is essential to the scientific process, and is continuously driving innovation in the field.
3. Internet data transmission required huge amounts of bandwidth, not only by the user, but by the organization serving the data. We cannot speak with authority on NOAA's ability to provide thousands of large data sets daily to hundreds of users, but we do not think it currently exists, and would require a huge infusion of capital investment for upgraded IT infrastructure.
4. Internet data is not dependable during times of crisis, when operational agencies (research, government, and military) need it the most. A direct reception ground station can provide continuous data coverage in the absence of internet connectivity and grid power. In an emergency such as fire, flood, earthquake, or war, a direct reception ground station is essential, which is why agencies with operational missions across the globe continue to purchase such stations.

SeaSpace Corporation's U.S. based customers with ground stations primarily include government agencies, military, universities and companies involved in defense or weather services. In the following paragraphs, we would like to highlight just a few of our customers and how they are using their ground stations TODAY.

**Louisiana State University (LSU):** Today the Earth Scan Lab at LSU is using their SeaSpace ground station to track the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and support emergency responders.

**Naval Research Lab Monterey (NRL):** Today NRL is using their SeaSpace ground station to provide weather forecasts for the U.S. Navy across the entire Western Hemisphere. From their location in Mississippi, they can receive GOES-11, GOES-12, and GOES-13 which transmit weather data from the Pacific, Continental U.S., Atlantic, and South America.

**Navy Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC):** Today JTWC is using a SeaSpace ground station to monitor the Pacific Ocean for storms capable of becoming a hurricane and alerting Navy ships in the area.

**University of Wisconsin, Madison (UWI):** Today UWI is using a SeaSpace ground station to receive satellite data and convert it into simulated next generation satellite system data in order to create the next generation of data algorithms for NOAA and NASA.

**USS John C. Stennis:** Today the USS John C. Stennis is receiving satellite data directly to their ship to forecast weather for the entire John C. Stennis Carrier Strike Group.

**U.S. Forrest Service (USFS):** Today the USFS uses their SeaSpace ground station to receive data and remotely detect forest fires. The fire locations are then put on their website and available to the public.

**Weather Services International (WSI):** Today WSI, a Weather Channel Company, uses a SeaSpace ground Station to receive weather data and disseminates it to media, aviation, energy trading and utility industry customers around the United States.

**U.S. Coast Guard (USCG):** Today the USCG is receiving weather data for weather, ocean conditions, and ice operations.

The above are just a few example of how systems from SeaSpace Corporation are used, but they are good examples of how important the 1675-1710 MHz frequency band is to our business. If the frequency is transferred to the broadband community, irreparable damage will be done to the U.S. Direct Reception community, and our company will likely lose all of our U.S. customers and possibly be forced to move operations overseas, if we can continue operations at all.

Respectfully,  
Hyon Ossi  
President

ATTACHMENT A: SeaSpace Land-Based Ground Station Customers (Alphabetical by Name)

<b>Customer Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>
<b>Aerofet Corporation</b>	Azusa, California, USA	CA
<b>Aerospace Corporation</b>	El Segundo, California, USA	CA
<b>American Airlines Flight Academy</b>	DFW Airport, Texas, USA	TX
<b>Applied Physics Laboratory</b>	Seattle Washington, USA	WA
<b>Atmospheric &amp; Environmental Research, Inc.</b>	Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>Battelle, Pacific Northwest Laboratories</b>	Richland, Washington, USA	WA
<b>Boeing Aerospace</b>	Seal Beach, California, USA	CA
<b>Brookhaven National Laboratory</b>	Upton, New York, USA	NY
<b>City College of New York</b>	New York, NY, USA	NY
<b>Colorado State University</b>	Ft. Collins, Colorado, USA	CO
<b>Elizabeth City State University (ECSU)</b>	Elizabeth City, North Carolina, USA	NC
<b>Environmental Technologies Group, Inc.</b>	Baltimore, Maryland, USA	MD
<b>Fairweather Environmental Services</b>	Anchorage, Alaska, USA	AK
<b>Federal Express Corporation</b>	Memphis, Tennessee, USA	TN
<b>Florida Division of Emergency Management</b>	Tallahassee, Florida, USA	FL
<b>Georgia Institute of Technology, Hydrologic Research Center</b>	Atlanta, Georgia, USA	GA
<b>Inter-National Research Institute</b>	San Diego, California, USA	CA
<b>Jet Propulsion Laboratory</b>	Pasadena, California, USA	CA
<b>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Ames Research Center</b>	Wrightwood, California, USA	CA
<b>Johns-Hopkins University, Applied Physics Laboratory</b>	Laurel, Maryland, USA	MD
<b>Joint Typhoon Warning Center (USN and USAF)</b>	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, USA	HI
<b>Louisiana State University, Earth Scan Lab</b>	Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA	LA
<b>Michigan Technical University</b>	Houghton, Michigan, USA	MI
<b>NASA/Ames Research Center</b>	Moffett Field, California, USA	CA
<b>NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center</b>	Greenbelt, Maryland, USA	MD
<b>NASA/Langley Research Center</b>	Hampton, Virginia, USA	VA

<b>National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)</b>	Boulder, Colorado, USA	CO
<b>National Naval Ice Center</b>	Washington, D.C., USA	DC
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</b>	CoastWatch Caribbean Node, FL USA	FL
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Forecast Systems Laboratory</b>	Boulder, Colorado, USA	CO
<b>Naval Research Lab, Stennis Space Center</b>	Bay Saint Louis, MS USA	MS
<b>Northrop Grumman</b>	Bellevue, NE, USA	NE
<b>Northrop Grumman Electronics Systems</b>	Azusa, CA, USA	CA
<b>Oregon State University, College of Oceanic &amp; Atmospheric Sciences</b>	Corvallis, Oregon, USA	OR
<b>Purdue University</b>	Lafayette, IN, USA	IN
<b>Radian International</b>	Dayton, Ohio, USA	OH
<b>Rutgers University</b>	New Brunswick, NJ, USA	NJ
<b>Salt River Project</b>	Phoenix, Arizona, USA	AZ
<b>San Francisco State University, Romberg Tiburon Center</b>	San Francisco, California, USA	CA
<b>Satellite Operations Command and Control (SOCC)</b>	Suitland, Maryland, USA	MD
<b>Science Applications International Corp.</b>	Bellevue, Washington, USA	WA
<b>Science Applications International Corp.</b>	Monterey, California, USA	CA
<b>Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Arctic and Antarctic Research Center</b>	La Jolla, California, USA	CA
<b>Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Center for Clouds, Chemistry and Climate</b>	La Jolla, California, USA	CA
<b>Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Center for Coastal Studies</b>	La Jolla, California, USA	CA
<b>SEASPACE CORPORATION</b>	Poway, CA USA	CA
<b>State University of New York – Brookhaven</b>	Brookhaven, New York, USA	NY
<b>State University of New York – Buffalo</b>	Buffalo, New York, USA	NY

<b>Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission</b>	Austin, Texas, USA	TX
<b>U.S. Air Force-Phillips Laboratory</b>	Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine Center</b>	Natick, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>U.S. Army Research Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range</b>	New Mexico, US	NM
<b>U.S. Forest Service</b>	Ogden, Utah, USA	UT
<b>U.S. Marine Corp. / NCCOSC</b>	San Diego, California, USA	CA
<b>U.S. National Biological Service</b>	Anchorage, Alaska, USA	AK
<b>U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office</b>	Stennis Space Center, MS	MS
<b>U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)</b>	Monterey, California, USA	CA
<b>U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)</b>	Stennis Space Center, MS, USA	MS
<b>United States Department of Agriculture, US Forest Service</b>	Salt Lake City, UT, USA	UT
<b>United States Naval Oceanographic Office</b>	Norfolk, Virginia, USA	VA
<b>United States Naval Oceanographic Office</b>	San Diego, California, USA	CA
<b>United States Naval Oceanographic Office (Fleet Numerical Oceanographic Center)</b>	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, USA	HI
<b>University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR)</b>	Boulder, Colorado, USA	CO
<b>University of Alaska, Geophysical Institute</b>	Fairbanks, Alaska, USA	AK
<b>University of California, Santa Barbara, Institute for Computational Earth Systems Science</b>	Santa Barbara, California, US	CA
<b>University of Delaware</b>	Newark, DE, USA	DE
<b>University of Hawaii, Satellite Oceanography Laboratory</b>	Honolulu, Hawaii, USA	HI
<b>University of Maine</b>	Orono, Maine, USA	ME
<b>University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth</b>	Dartmouth, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>University of Miami</b>	Miami, Florida, USA	FL
<b>University of Nebraska</b>	Lincoln, Nebraska, USA	NE



**University of New Mexico**  
**University of North Dakota**  
**University of Notre Dame**  
**University of South Florida,**  
**Department of Marine Science**  
**University of Texas, Center for**  
**Space Research**  
**University of Washington**  
**University of Wisconsin, Space**  
**Science & Engineering Center**  
**(SSEC)**  
**WSI Corporation**

Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA  
 Grand Forks, North Dakota, USA  
 Notre Dame, Indiana, USA  
  
 St. Petersburg, Florida, USA  
  
 Austin, Texas, USA  
 Polar Science Center , WA USA  
  
 Madison, WI USA  
 Billerica, Massachusetts, USA

NM  
 ND  
 IN  
  
 FL  
  
 TX  
 WA  
  
 WI  
 MA

APPENDIX B: SeaSpace Land-Based Ground Station Customers (Alphabetical by State)

<b>Customer Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>
<b>Fairweather Environmental Services</b>	Anchorage, Alaska, USA	AK
<b>U.S. National Biological Service</b>	Anchorage, Alaska, USA	AK
<b>University of Alaska, Geophysical Institute</b>	Fairbanks, Alaska, USA	AK
<b>Salt River Project</b>	Phoenix, Arizona, USA	AZ
<b>Aerojet Corporation</b>	Azusa, California, USA	CA
<b>Aerospace Corporation</b>	El Segundo, California, USA	CA
<b>Boeing Aerospace</b>	Seal Beach, California, USA	CA
<b>Inter-National Research Institute</b>	San Diego, California, USA	CA
<b>Jet Propulsion Laboratory</b>	Pasadena, California, USA	CA
<b>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Ames Research Center</b>	Wrightwood, California, USA	CA
<b>NASA/Ames Research Center</b>	Moffett Field, California, USA	CA
<b>Northrop Grumman Electronics Systems</b>	Azusa, CA, USA	CA
<b>San Francisco State University, Romberg Tiburon Center</b>	San Francisco, California, USA	CA
<b>SEASPACE CORPORATION</b>	Poway, CA USA	CA
<b>Science Applications International Corp.</b>	Monterey, California, USA	CA
<b>Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Arctic and Antarctic Research Center</b>	La Jolla, California, USA	CA
<b>Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Center for Clouds, Chemistry and Climate</b>	La Jolla, California, USA	CA
<b>Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Center for Coastal Studies</b>	La Jolla, California, USA	CA
<b>U.S. Marine Corp. / NCCOSC</b>	San Diego, California, USA	CA
<b>U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)</b>	Monterey, California, USA	CA
<b>United States Naval Oceanographic Office</b>	San Diego, California, USA	CA
<b>University of California, Santa Barbara, Institute for Computational Earth Systems Science</b>	Santa Barbara, California, US	CA
<b>Colorado State University</b>	Ft. Collins, Colorado, USA	CO
<b>National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)</b>	Boulder, Colorado, USA	CO
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Forecast Systems Laboratory</b>	Boulder, Colorado, USA	CO
<b>University Corporation for Atmospheric</b>	Boulder, Colorado, USA	CO



## Research (UCAR)

<b>National Naval Ice Center</b>	Washington, D.C., USA	DC
<b>University of Delaware</b>	Newark, DE, USA	DE
<b>Florida Division of Emergency Management</b>	Tallahassee, Florida, USA	FL
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</b>	CoastWatch Caribbean Node, FL USA	FL
<b>University of South Florida, Department of Marine Science</b>	St. Petersburg, Florida, USA	FL
<b>University of Miami</b>	Miami, Florida, USA	FL
<b>Georgia Institute of Technology, Hydrologic Research Center</b>	Atlanta, Georgia, USA	GA
<b>United States Naval Oceanographic Office (Fleet Numerical Oceanographic Center)</b>	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, USA	HI
<b>Joint Typhoon Warning Center (USN and USAF)</b>	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, USA	HI
<b>University of Hawaii, Satellite Oceanography Laboratory</b>	Honolulu, Hawaii, USA	HI
<b>Purdue University</b>	Lafayette, IN, USA	IN
<b>University of Notre Dame</b>	Notre Dame, Indiana, USA	IN
<b>Louisiana State University, Earth Scan Lab Atmospheric &amp; Environmental Research, Inc.</b>	Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA	LA
<b>U.S. Air Force-Phillips Laboratory</b>	Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine Center</b>	Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth</b>	Natick, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>WSI Corporation</b>	Dartmouth, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>Environmental Technologies Group, Inc.</b>	Billerica, Massachusetts, USA	MA
<b>Johns-Hopkins University, Applied Physics Laboratory</b>	Baltimore, Maryland, USA	MD
<b>NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center</b>	Laurel, Maryland, USA	MD
<b>Satellite Operations Command and Control (SOCC)</b>	Greenbelt, Maryland, USA	MD
<b>University of Maine</b>	Suitland, Maryland, USA	MD
<b>Michigan Technical University</b>	Orono, Maine, USA	ME
<b>Naval Research Lab, Stennis Space Center</b>	Houghton, Michigan, USA	MI
<b>U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office</b>	Bay Saint Louis, MS USA	MS
<b>U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)</b>	Stennis Space Center, MS	MS
	Stennis Space Center, MS, USA	MS

<b>Elizabeth City State University (ECSU)</b>	Elizabeth City, North Carolina, USA	NC
<b>University of North Dakota</b>	Grand Forks, North Dakota, USA	ND
<b>Northrop Grumman</b>	Bellevue, NE, USA	NE
<b>University of Nebraska</b>	Lincoln, Nebraska, USA	NE
<b>Rutgers University</b>	New Brunswick, NJ, USA	NJ
<b>U.S. Army Research Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range</b>	New Mexico, US	NM
<b>University of New Mexico</b>	Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA	NM
<b>Brookhaven National Laboratory</b>	Upton, New York, USA	NY
<b>City College of New York</b>	New York, NY, USA	NY
<b>State University of New York – Brookhaven</b>	Brookhaven, New York, USA	NY
<b>State University of New York – Buffalo</b>	Buffalo, New York, USA	NY
<b>Radian International</b>	Dayton, Ohio, USA	OH
<b>Oregon State University, College of Oceanic &amp; Atmospheric Sciences</b>	Corvallis, Oregon, USA	OR
<b>Federal Express Corporation</b>	Memphis, Tennessee, USA	TN
<b>American Airlines Flight Academy</b>	DFW Airport, Texas, USA	TX
<b>Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission</b>	Austin, Texas, USA	TX
<b>University of Texas, Center for Space Research</b>	Austin, Texas, USA	TX
<b>U.S. Forest Service</b>	Ogden, Utah, USA	UT
<b>United States Department of Agriculture, US Forest Service</b>	Salt Lake City, UT, USA	UT
<b>NASA/Langley Research Center</b>	Hampton, Virginia, USA	VA
<b>United States Naval Oceanographic Office</b>	Norfolk, Virginia, USA	VA
<b>Applied Physics Laboratory</b>	Seattle Washington, USA	WA
<b>Battelle, Pacific Northwest Laboratories</b>	Richland, Washington, USA	WA
<b>Science Applications International Corp.</b>	Bellevue, Washington, USA	WA
<b>University of Washington</b>	Polar Science Center , WA USA	WA
<b>University of Wisconsin, Space Science &amp; Engineering Center (SSEC)</b>	Madison, WI USA	WI

## **APPENDIX C: Shipboard Systems**

### **US Coast Guard ships including**

**USCGC Healy**

**USCGC Polar Sea**

**USCGC Polar Star**

### **28 US Navy capital ships including:**

**USS John F. Kennedy**

**USS Bataan**

**USS Tarawa**

**USS Coronado**

**USS Harry S. Truman**

**USS Beale**

**USS Essex**

**USS Blue Ridge**

**USS Washington**

**USS Wasp**

**USS Saipan**

**USS Lincoln**

**USS Nimitz**

**USS Enterprise**

**USS Nassau**

**USS Constellation**

**USS Boxer**

**USS Mt. Whitney**

**USS Kearsarge**

**USS Lasalle**

**USS Peleliu**

**USS Carl Vinson**

**USS Inchon**

**USS Kitty Hawk**

**USS Teddy Roosevelt**

**USS Iwo Jima**

**USS Bon Homme**

**USS Stennis**

**USS Reagan**

**Research and Private Vessels (only a few named below):**

**R/V Oceanus, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute**  
**R/V Ron Brown, NOAA**  
**R/V Nathaniel B. Palmer, NSF**  
**R/V/ Knorr, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute**

## APPENDIX D: Overpass Calculation

NOAA-Series:	16 overpasses a day
GOES-11:	Continuous transmission
GOES-12:	Continuous transmission
GOES-13:	Continuous transmission
MetOp:	6 overpasses a day
FY-1D:	6 overpasses a day